

OCT 23 1937

OCT 23

Child Welfare League of America, Inc.

130 East Twenty-second Street, New York City

Bulletin

VOL. IX, No. 4

APRIL, 1930

*"Poetry, O Poetry,
Traitor that you are,
You take away the heart of me
And hang it on a star."*

—FIFTH GRADE PUPIL

LEAGUE HEADQUARTERS AT BOSTON

The Hotel Statler will be headquarters for the Child Welfare League of America during the National Conference meetings at Boston. A booth in the hotel lobby is being provided and appointments for consultation with Mr. Carstens, other members of the League staff and representatives from member agencies will be made there. Through the courtesy of Mr. Cheney Jones an experienced secretary will be on duty for the convenience of League members who desire a limited amount of stenographic service.

ADOPTION OF STANDARDS TO BE CONSIDERED AT BOSTON

The following letter regarding the Detailed Standards published in January, 1930, was sent by the Executive Director on April 17 to all of the member agencies of the League:

"In January, 1930, the Detailed Standards of Children's Aid Organizations and Outlines of Standards of Children's Protective Societies and Institutions was published and a copy sent to you from this office. I hope you have had opportunity to read it, to criticize it, and perhaps to make it a basis of discussion with your staff. These Standards are provisional only and are to be revised at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors.

"It is hoped that many suggestions may reach us before the National Conference of Social Work, and that representatives of the member agencies at the meeting of the League in Boston, on June 12th, will be prepared to take action with reference to the admission of new members and a guide for the further development of present members.

"Our first edition has been exhausted; there is considerable demand for additional copies. We are going to reprint the pamphlet, and would like you to notify us before May 1st whether you desire any additional copies. One of our members has purchased a hundred copies; another one has just ordered fifty. Perhaps you would like to have copies for all of your staff and for some members of your Board. The price of ten or more copies will be fifteen cents each; single copies, twenty-five cents."

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA PROGRAM

Boston, June 8-12, 1930

MONDAY, June 9, 3:00 P. M.

Joint session with Girls' Protective Council

Chairmen: Cheney C. Jones, President,
Child Welfare League of America
Ethel N. Cherry, Assistant Director,
Girls' Service League of America

1. *The Need for a Protective Agency and Its Limitations*

—Douglas P. Falconer, Executive
Secretary, Children's Aid and
Society for the Prevention of
Cruelty to Children, Buffalo

2. *Function of the Juvenile Court in the Protective Field*

—Harry Hill, Chief Probation Officer,
Juvenile Court, Chicago, Illinois

3. *Facing Realities*

—Dr. Augusta Bronner, Judge Baker
Foundation, Boston

4. *Conflicts of Adolescent Girls in Small Cities*

—Hester Crutcher, Connecticut Mental Hygiene Assn., Hartford

TUESDAY, June 10, 7:30 A. M.—Breakfast for Case Supervisors (Limited as indicated)

Chairman: Verna Smith, Case Supervisor,
The Children's Home, Cincinnati

7:30 A. M.—Breakfast for Executives of State Departments

Chairman: Mrs. Lucia J. Bing, Superintendent, Division of Charities, Department of Public Welfare, Columbus, Ohio

3:30 P. M.—*Developments in the Program of Child-Caring Institutions*

Chairman: Dr. R. R. Reeder, Superintendent, Marsh Foundation, Van Wert, Ohio

1. *Training Personnel*

Leonard W. Mayo, New York
School of Social Work

2. *The Study Home*

Cheney C. Jones, Superintendent,
New England Home for Little Wanderers, Boston

3. *Newer Ideas Regarding Discipline*

Sister Miriam Regina, Superintendent, St. Agatha's Home for Girls, Nanuet, N. Y.

(Continued on next page)

6:30 P. M.—Dinner for League Member Executives
(Limited as indicated)

Chairman: Cheney C. Jones

WEDNESDAY, June 11, 7:30 A. M.—Breakfast for Institutional Executives (Limited as indicated)

Chairman: Everett W. DuVall, Superintendent, New Haven Orphan Asylum, New Haven

1 P. M.—Luncheon

Chairman: Judge Charles F. Hall, Director, Children's Bureau, State Board of Control, Minnesota

The Ethical and Spiritual Values in Social Work with Children

(Speaker to be announced later)

THURSDAY, June 12, 7:30 A. M.—Breakfast for Executives of Child Placing Agencies (Limited as indicated)

Chairman: Leon Frost, Director, Children's Aid Society, Detroit

3:30 P. M.—Standards for Child-Caring Agencies and Institutions

Chairman: Reverend M. F. McEvoy, Director, Catholic Social Welfare Bureau, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

1. *Intake Service*

Jacob Kepecs, Superintendent, Jewish Home Finding Society, Chicago

2. *Child Supervision and Family Adjustment*

L. Josephine Webster, General Secretary, Vermont Children's Aid Society, Burlington, Vt.

6:00 P. M.—Dinner

Annual Meeting of the Child Welfare League of America

Chairman: Cheney C. Jones, President

1. *President's address*

2. *Report of Executive Director*
C. C. Carstens

3. *Report of chairmen of breakfast discussion groups*

An important part of the program of the State Bureau of Child Welfare of New Mexico is the securing of local units of social work, where the extent of the problem and financial resources of the territory served warrant the employment of a trained and experienced social worker to give full time to the project. The size of the territory served, the scope of the work, the types of problems given special emphasis, and the sources of financial support differ with each local unit. There are now five such local units in the State. Three of these cover groups of counties and limit the work to children. In the other two the units are the welfare associations of the various agencies of single counties which serve both children and adults. Three more local projects are now pending.—(Child Welfare News Summary, Children's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor, March 1, 1930.)

THE OHIO VALLEY REGIONAL CONFERENCE

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH 28-29, 1930

Reported by JOHN A. BROWN

A regional child welfare conference, for the states of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia and Tennessee, was held in Indianapolis March 28 and 29, 1930, under the auspices of the Child Welfare League of America. The Conference was held in the Claypool Hotel, beginning with a morning session on the 28th and closing with a luncheon program on the 29th. Altogether, there were three general sessions and one dinner and two luncheon programs. The registered attendance was 189. Many failed to register.

A committee headed by John A. Brown, secretary of the Indiana Board of State Charities, had arranged a program which in general took up both public and private work for dependent, neglected and delinquent children, the development of child guidance clinics, the social treatment of problem children and the child born out of wedlock. Presiding over the various sessions were the Hon. Frank J. Lahr, judge of the Marion County (Indiana) Juvenile Court; Amos W. Butler, president of the Indiana Society for Mental Hygiene; David C. Liggett, executive secretary of the Indianapolis Community Fund; Miss Gertrude Taggart, treasurer of the Indianapolis Orphan Asylum; Galen F. Achauer, referee of the Boys' Division of the Cincinnati Juvenile Court, and H. V. Bastin, superintendent of the Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home.

At the first session, the subject, "What part may the county and the state exercise in the program of public service in child welfare?" was discussed by Mrs. S. H. Bing, Superintendent of Charities, Ohio Department of Public Welfare. Mrs. Bing pointed out that the state's function is to equalize opportunity; and that "there appears to be a paradox in that we expect the private agency to be the pioneer, experimenting in the new. Yet the state's job is undoubtedly promotional in the slow-to-move counties. The state must be itself a *student* of the progressive private agencies and a *teacher* of the backward county agencies."

Mr. Herschel Alt, Director of Field Work, "Ormsby Village," an institution for children supported jointly by Louisville and Jefferson County, located at Anchorage, Kentucky, read a paper describing the work of the institution with which he is connected. He emphasized the importance of its rehabilitation work. He spoke of the results so far obtained in the care and training of delinquent children on the same campus with dependent and neglected children. Mr. Alt demonstrated what part a county and city can play in the field of child welfare through a first-class institution, such as Ormsby Village.

The third speaker at this session was L. H. Millikan,

head of partmen
Millikan
should b
most ins
should c
must sp
general
children

At the
Barnard
Child H
general
Work.

Dr. I
rising g
mally t
highly a
it is no
tions a
spring
child t
seen; b
the chi

The
the sub
by mem
Guidan
Dr. He

Dr.
address
in the
tor of t
Cincin
heads s
psychi
such p
the br
the sc
Lurie
and t
really
lem.
priati
psych
aids t
vises
the re

The
prog
spoke
Insti
place

head of the Dependent and Neglected Children's Department of the Indiana Board of State Charities. Mr. Millikan stated that dependent and neglected children should be the responsibility of the counties, and that in most instances the delinquent and exceptional children should come under the direct care of the state, which must specialize in their particular needs as well as general ones which should be provided for all the children.

At the luncheon that day, the speakers were Dr. H. E. Barnard, director of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, and Howard R. Knight, general secretary of the National Conference of Social Work.

Dr. Barnard expressed his feeling that it is not the rising generation but the parent that is living abnormally today. "The child has been accustomed to the highly accelerated mode of life," said Dr. Barnard, "and it is normal to him. The parent, guided by the traditions and inhibitions of another age, is judging his offspring by archaic customs. Despite the criticism, the child today is the best child that the world has ever seen; but the President has given us the task of making the child of the next generation better."

The entire afternoon of the first day was given over to the subject of child guidance clinics. A demonstration by members of the staff of the Indiana University Child Guidance Clinic was later summed up by the Director, Dr. Helen P. Langner.

Dr. Langner's demonstration was followed by an address on "The Effect of the Clinic upon Social Work in the Child Welfare Field," by Dr. Louis Lurie, director of the Psychopathic Institute of the Jewish Hospital, Cincinnati. Dr. Lurie treated the subject under the heads: parental, pedagogical, legal, psychological and psychiatric. He traced juvenile incorrigibility back to such parental methods as the mandatory, the penalizing, the bribing, and to forces outside the home, particularly the school, which had failed to adjust the child. Dr. Lurie attributed these failures to the old type curricula and the teacher's lack of knowledge of what a child really is. The legal method of adjustment also fails often because it neglects the mental aspect of the problem. It is here that psychiatry comes in. While appropriating the best in all other methods of treatment, the psychiatrist goes further. He teaches the parent, he aids the school in correcting maladjustments, he advises the judge and he evaluates for the psychologist the results of his tests.

The first day of the Conference closed with a dinner program at which Mrs. Edith M. H. Baylor, of Boston, spoke on "The Delinquent Child—Foster Home or Institution: Which?". Mrs. Baylor indicated the place of the institution in caring for delinquent

children and the advantages and disadvantages of foster home care.

"The institution may be recommended for the child who is so advanced in delinquency that the community is not safe when he is at large; for the one who has been guilty of a serious offense and should be punished as an example; for one who has a distinctly bad influence on others, as a sex teacher; for a certain type of unstable adolescent girl who is rebellious, socially suggestible, we might almost say temporarily abnormal; for some children whose delinquency is caused by disease, as encephalitis; for the feeble-minded; and for another group, which is difficult to define, consisting of children who are imitative, gregarious, unconsciously tired of the struggle and willing to fall in line, 'rested by the regular.'

"In considering the use of the foster home for behavior problems, Dr. William Healy says: 'For normal children we have found no condition or factors of sex, age, type of delinquency that prove great obstacles to a favorable result.'

"The outstanding advantages in this method of care are: The feeling on the part of the child that he has been treated with justice, for there is always present a fear of being shut up; the fact that the danger of contagion, especially moral, is minimized, that preparation for life in the community is better, that the child, as an individual, may be more easily provided for since his particular needs may be met, that a more rapid adjustment is possible where methods of treatment are flexible, and that return to the own home is facilitated as discharge is not so likely to be delayed.

"Some disadvantages are: That when frequent replacements are necessary, the child may suffer from a sense of insecurity, that in some places there is difficulty in finding suitable foster homes for children who are likely to be a great care, that the interference of the child's own family may defeat the good planning."

The general topic of the morning session of the second day was: Social Treatment of Problem Children. The speakers were: Dr. John B. Ascham, superintendent of the Children's Home, Cincinnati, and Miss Geraldine Graham, executive secretary of the Children's Bureau, Louisville, Kentucky. Dr. Ascham stressed the fact that there was a place in a modern children's program for an institution equipped to provide constructive training and to meet the recognized needs of children.

An abstract of the paper of Miss Geraldine B. Graham on Social Treatment of Problem Children will be given in a later issue of the BULLETIN.

The Conference closed with an address by Dr. C. C. Carstens, Executive Director of the Child Welfare League of America, on "Enriching the Program of Children's Institutions." Mr. Carstens, in his characteristic way, gave a very helpful and practical talk on children's institutions from the standpoints of service to the child and to the community.

THE CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.

President—CHENEY C. JONES, Boston
1st Vice-President—JACOB KEPICS, Chicago
2d Vice-President—PAUL T. BEISER, Baltimore
3d Vice-President—MRS. LESSING J. ROSENWALD, Philadelphia
Secretary—MISS JESSIE P. CONDIT, Newark
Treasurer—JOSEPH E. BOLDING, Corn Exchange Bank, New York
Executive Director—C. C. CARSTENS

This BULLETIN, published monthly (omitted in July and August).
 Annual subscription, \$1.00. Single copies, 10c.

FOSTER PARENTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

Those who heard "Foster Parents Speak for Themselves" at the meeting of the Children's Division of the Ohio Welfare Conference, in Columbus, recently, experienced a real thrill. On this occasion actual foster parents presented their side of the child-placing question with stirring effect.

Mr. Henry Hildabolt told how his wife had at first spent her time in "mothering" her husband, but that they both realized that the rich gift of her maternal instinct might well fulfill a larger purpose and bring happiness to some motherless child.

Mr. Hildabolt said that he was 35 years of age when Joe, who was four years old, came to them. He considered this a slight disadvantage, since a younger man could have "grown up" with the boy and could have shared his experiences more entirely.

The family live in a town with a population of 2,000, composed of families who have been established there for generations. Thus the boy found his place in the community already made on entering the Hildabolt home. When teased at school he was encouraged by his foster father to fight the thing out, but the grown-ups of the community accepted the child's right to his family's place among them.

From the beginning this boy has been frankly given the facts about his heritage, including the unfortunate ones, as he could comprehend them. The family consider this a primary obligation, since there could be no successful relationship based upon deception and they wished to spare him the shock of learning the facts later. "If you begin by deceiving a child you have to keep on deceiving him," Mr. Hildabolt said.

"We took the boy because we wanted him. This cannot always be said of own parents. We considered also that the child has two parents, four grandparents, eight great grandparents, which could be multiplied as far back as you wish to go. From each of these forebears the child has inherited certain characteristics which compose his personality. We believe the boy has a right to live the life that he is fitted for by all of these qualities and so we try to give him a wide freedom of choice. He has chosen a different Sunday School from

the church to which our family has always adhered. That is his right. He is a real boy, with plenty of will of his own. We do not wish to impose our wills upon him but to train him so that he can make all important decisions for himself. Joe has his own allowance from which he buys his necessities but there is always a small amount which he can spend as he likes.

"We are proud of the boy. He is a wonderful benefit to our home. Our only regret is that we did not take two children.

"It is a big job to train a child but we are glad we undertook it. We do not worry about heredity. We think the thing to remember is that we were once children ourselves.

"We have not adopted the boy although we have willed our property to him. When he is past sixteen we expect to adopt him if this is his desire after we have talked the matter over with him and presented all sides of the question."

Mrs. Hildabolt added a modest word. She echoed the wish of her husband that they had taken a second child. "Joe sometimes has a little argument with me, but never with his dad."

Dr. R. R. Reeder, Chairman of the meeting, pointed out that in all essentials this family has already adopted the child. Nothing remains but to legalize the step which has its reality in the sacred relationship already successfully established.—Anne B. Lanman, Ohio Department of Public Welfare.

INSTITUTION NEWS

The Tri-State Conference of institutional superintendents and other workers will be held April 29-30 at the Connie Maxwell Orphanage, Greenwood, S. C. "Though the territory covers the two Carolinas and Georgia," says the Connie Maxwell Bulletin, "it has always been understood that the door is wide open and friends and fellow-workers in other states are invited."

In the 1929 report on Social Service Institutions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Province of the Mid-West, Lawrence C. Cole, Executive Secretary of the Cleveland Children's Bureau, contributes an article on *Ideals of Institutions for Children*. Mr. Cole points out that more and more the church agencies for children, instead of providing routine institutional care for a group, will serve as planning centers in community organization for the care of children. Church groups and church child-caring agencies can be vital living forces in securing adequate mothers' aid, good probation service, proper medical care, specialized school facilities for backward children and necessary recreational facilities. Such a program, reaching all the children in the community, is a real challenge to our churches.

THE W
MI
The C
Council
Lenroot
on its w

At the
welfare s
however
formulat
previous
U. S. C
iciency;
tee shou
child we

Four
1. Vo
quency.

2. In
3. Pr
4. Co

The f
the Chi
itself wi
on the L
rounded

"The
follow,
juvenile
for dea
challeng
protecti
time th
effort sp
public a
the res
effort a
service a
are nee

"Gro
ommenc
Social A
tive co

"1.
not les
resenta
Counci
mittee
child-c
tions o
investi
entirely
onstrat
tutions
shown
unnec
and ex
dren w
least p

THE WASHINGTON CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE ISSUES PROGRESS REPORT

The Child Welfare Committee of the Washington Council of Social Agencies, of which Miss Katharine F. Lenroot is chairman, has issued a "Progress Report" on its work for the year 1929-30.

At the beginning of the year a proposal for a child welfare survey was under consideration. It was decided, however, that before plans for a survey were finally formulated there should be a careful review of studies previously made by the Russell Sage Foundation, the U. S. Children's Bureau and the U. S. Bureau of Efficiency; and that through its own members the committee should assemble available information concerning child welfare resources and needs.

Four sub-committees were organized, as follows:

1. Volume and distribution of dependency and delinquency.
2. Intake case work.
3. Prevention of dependency and delinquency.
4. Community planning for child welfare.

The following excerpts from the report indicate that the Child Welfare Committee has not only concerned itself with what needs to be done but has also decided on the logical next steps in the development of a well-rounded program.

"The reports of the first three sub-committees, which follow, contain information concerning the extent of juvenile dependency and delinquency and the resources for dealing with these problems which should be a challenge to all who are concerned with the care and protection of the children of Washington. At the same time they indicate an immense amount of money and effort spent in behalf of children, both on the part of the public and of private groups. Continuing analysis of the resources of Washington, greater coordination of effort and the development of well-rounded plans of service which shall reach all sections of the community are needed.

"Growing out of these studies are two principal recommendations which involve action by the Council of Social Agencies. Both have been approved by the executive committee of the Council. They are as follows:

"1. A case work demonstration covering a period of not less than six months, under the auspices of a representative committee not confined to members of the Council of Social Agencies. The study of the sub-committee on intake case work shows that of the 18 private child-caring institutions, only 4 make social investigations of all applications for admission. Five make such investigations in some cases, and 9 base their decisions entirely on office interviews and correspondence. Demonstrations in other cities and the experience of institutions which have facilities for social case work have shown how essential such resources are. They prevent unnecessary separation of children from their families and expenditure of public and charitable funds for children whose own relatives may be able to assume at least part of the burden of support.

"The executive committee of the Council of Social Agencies has authorized the Child Welfare Committee to form a special committee, not confined to members of the Council and widely representative of the institutions of the District. It will be the task of this committee to devise ways and means and make plans for the carrying out of a demonstration of case-work service. It is believed that at this time such a demonstration will be of greater value to the private agencies of Washington than a general child-welfare survey.

"Either in connection with this demonstration or as a separate undertaking, the formation of a discussion group, including both family welfare and children's agencies, for consideration of case problems, is recommended.

"2. Inauguration, in cooperation with the recreation committee, of a series of district or neighborhood conferences, beginning if possible in the late spring of the present year. To these conferences would be invited representatives of citizens' associations, parent-teacher groups, social agencies and organized recreation groups working in the district, and city-wide groups which might be available for service therein. The prevalence of delinquency, in comparison with other districts of the city, resources available for its prevention and treatment, and for constructive service to all the children of the neighborhood, and possibly facts concerning child dependency, would be considered, and an attempt would be made to fill in the gaps which might be disclosed and obtain more complete organization to meet the needs of the children."

Children's committees of councils of social agencies in other cities will find the detailed report of the Washington committee a valuable guide in making inventories of child welfare resources.

MAY DAY-1930

The suggested program for National Health Day, 1930, issued by the American Child Health Association, contains both a slogan and a keynote without which no campaign in America is complete. The slogan is—"Every Parent and Every Community United for Health for Every Child." "Parent Cooperation in Community Child Health and Protection" is the keynote.

The stress on parental cooperation is opportune coming as it does during the preparation for the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.

In considering plans for May Day and for the White House Conference it seems particularly appropriate to dust off the 1922 National Conference Proceedings and re-read the following paragraph from J. Prentice Murphy's epochal address on superficiality in child-caring work given at the Providence conference.

"Society all through the ages has been constantly prone to seek substitutes for things which never can be made to equal the original article. The values of parenthood are things that we need to explore. They

may be of little use in many homes at the present time, but they are elemental and fundamental things in the life of society. If the millions and millions now invested in plant and equipment and foster care equipment and the millions spent in annual maintenance of foster children could be expended in the channels of training parents to do their jobs, and keeping parents alive for their jobs, the results achieved would be vast in comparison with the really puerile attainments which hold for these agencies today."

JACKSONVILLE ENTERTAINS THE FLORIDA STATE CONFERENCE

April 7th-10th

The sixteenth Florida State Conference offered the first training courses for social workers ever given as part of the Conference program. Case work, child guidance and institutional administration provided the subject matter for the courses taught by Paul Benjamin, Dr. Helen T. Woolley and Mary Irene Atkinson, respectively. Miss Mary Stennis, of the Florida State College for Women, who is the nutritionist in the Home Economics Extension Department, gave one lecture in the course on institutional administration.

Dr. Valeria Parker, of the American Social Hygiene Association, spoke at several of the general sessions of the Conference and was also the speaker at the luncheon arranged by the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of North Florida which held a one-day conference on social work on April 8th.

Under the leadership of interested lay persons of the various social agencies and of the Commissioner of the Florida State Board of Public Welfare, Miss Helen Mawer, the ultimate development of a modern social program for Florida seems assured in spite of the economic reverses the state has recently suffered.

Florida people advise visitors to put a spoonful of sand in each shoe if they wish to return to the land of sunshine. When guests have been sufficiently appreciative of the glories of the state, the Floridians assume personal responsibility for seeing that the sand rite is performed. Due to the good offices of Judge Walter S. Criswell, president of the Conference, and of Marcus C. Fagg, some day we shall go back to Florida.—M. I. A.

In some communities budgets for the year are worked out in the spring. Thus, Mary Swartz Rose's advice about dividing food money into fifths may be of interest at this time:

"One-fifth, more or less, for vegetables and fruit;
One-fifth, or more, for milk and cheese;
One-fifth, or less, for meats, fish and eggs;
One-fifth, or more, for bread and cereals;
One-fifth, or less, for fats, sugars, other groceries and food adjuncts."

THE TEN BEST BOOKS ON SOCIAL WELFARE

In December, 1929, Better Times announced a contest for the best selected list of ten books affording the best and most comprehensive understanding of modern social welfare.

The list given first prize by the judges—Allen T. Burns, Homer Folks and Owen Lovejoy—was that prepared by Robert W. Osborn of the State Charities Aid Association.

The second prize went to Mary I. Jennison, Federation for Community Service, Toronto. The third prize was won by Leah Feder, Department of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis.

The lists submitted were as follows:

FIRST PRIZE:

Rise of American Civilization

By Charles A. Beard and Mary R. Beard, The Macmillan Co., N. Y.

Outlines of Psychiatry

By William A. White, Nervous and Mental Disease Publicity Company, Washington, D. C.

Everyday Problems of the Everyday Child

By Douglas A. Thom, D. Appleton and Company, New York

Social Diagnosis

By Mary E. Richmond, Russell Sage Foundation, New York

Reconstructing Behavior in Youth

By Healy, Bronner, Baylor and Murphy, Alfred A. Knopf, N. Y.

The Life of Herman M. Biggs

By C.-E. A. Winslow, Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia

Public Health in the United States

By Harry H. Moore, Harper and Brothers, New York

Probation and Delinquency

By Edwin J. Cooley, Catholic Charities, New York Middletown

By Robert S. and Helen Merrell Lynd, Harcourt Brace and Co., N. Y.

Publicity for Social Work

By Mary Swain Routzahn and Evart G. Routzahn, Russell Sage Foundation, New York

SECOND PRIZE:

Social Diagnosis

By Mary E. Richmond, Russell Sage Foundation, New York

The Art of Helping People Out of Trouble

By Karl de Schweinitz, Houghton Mifflin Co., New York

Youth in Conflict

By Miriam Van Waters, New Republic Publishing Co., New York

The Settlement Horizon

By Woods and Kennedy, Russell Sage Foundation, New York

The Social Worker

By Louise Odencrantz, Harper's, N. Y.

Poverty

By R

New

Social

By E

pany

The Co

By R

The Ch

By W

Knop

Middle

By R

and C

THIRD PR

Science

By I

pany

What i

By M

New

Some A

By C

New

Organiz

Recr

By C

Commu

By J

Public

By E

Recons

By E

Knop

Social

By I

York

Mental

By L

York

Social

By C

Men

"Soc

Thor

THE D

COUNTY,

Departm

Home.

ference o

MOBIL

Pamphle

Hygiene

1930.

BOSTO

ing of the

ciate Gro

Poverty

By Robert W. Kelso, Longmans Green Company, New York

Social Discovery

By E. C. Lindeman, New Republic Publishing Company, New York

The Community

By R. D. MacIver, MacMillan's, N. Y.

The Child in America

By W. I. Thomas and Dorothy Thomas, Alfred A. Knopf, N. Y.

Middletown

By Robert S. and Helen M. Lynd, Harcourt Brace and Co., New York

THIRD PRIZE:

Science of Public Welfare

By Robert W. Kelso, Longmans Green and Company, New York

What is Social Case Work?

By Mary E. Richmond, Russell Sage Foundation, New York

Some Aspects of Relief

By Grace Marcus, Charity Organization Society, New York

Organization and Administration of Playgrounds and Recreation

By C. B. Nash, A. S. Barnes, N. Y.

Community Organization

By Jesse Steiner, Century Co., N. Y.

Public Health in the United States

By Harry H. Moore, Harper's, N. Y.

Reconstructing Behavior in Youth

By Healy, Bronner, Baylor and Murphy, Alfred A. Knopf, New York

Social Work in Hospitals

By Ida Cannon, Russell Sage Foundation, New York

Mental Hygiene and Social Work

By Lee and Kenworthy, Commonwealth Fund, New York

Social Control of the Feeble Minded

By Stanley P. Davies, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, New York. (Now published as "Social Control of the Mentally Deficient," by Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York.)

ENCLOSURES

(Sent to members only)

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MOTHERS' AID IN JEFFERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY. By Herschel Alt, Director, Field Department, Louisville & Jefferson County Children's Home. Reprint of paper given at the Kentucky Conference of Social Work, November 1, 1929.

MOBILIZING WORLD FORCES FOR MENTAL HEALTH. Pamphlet on First International Congress on Mental Hygiene to be held in Washington, D. C., May 5-10, 1930.

BOSTON BECKONS. Pamphlet on 57th Annual Meeting of the National Conference of Social Work & Associate Groups to be held in Boston, June 8-14, 1930.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
For Fiscal Year 1929

RECEIPTS	1929	1928
1. Commonwealth Fund.....	\$5,000.00	\$10,000.00
2. Russell Sage Foundation.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
3. Payments for services.....	2,127.17	1,407.72
4. Dues.....	1,041.25	3,458.75
5. Quotas and contributions.....	22,228.17	21,360.33
6. Sale of publications.....	1,819.39	1,775.57
7. Miscellaneous.....	225.46	..
8. Surveys.....	16,767.87	13,088.92

TOTAL CURRENT RECEIPTS.....	\$59,209.31	\$61,591.29
9. Non-support.....	1,047.38	815.45
Refunds.....	933.42	..
Repaid returned check.....	6.70	..
Rochester account.....		400.00
Balance on hand first of per.....	121.75	1,000.39

\$61,318.56 \$63,807.13

EXPENDITURES
Service Dept.

SALARIES—		
1. Service staff.....	\$11,725.49	\$10,974.84
2. Church institutions.....	1,389.79	3,499.92
2A. Contingent Fund.....	938.23	..
3. Clerical Staff—Regular.....	6,554.54	3,013.91
4. " " " —Church Ins.....	459.40	1,110.00

OFFICE EXPENSE—		
5. Telephone and telegraph.....	375.14	515.58
6. Stationery, forms, etc.....	587.72	1,688.05
7. Office equipment and renewals.....	137.89	627.63
7A. Postage.....	517.80	Inc. No. 6

EDUCATIONAL WORK—		
8-9-10. Printing and multigraphing.....	2,448.83	2,028.32
11. Library.....	50.42	50.59
TRAVEL AND MAINTENANCE—		

12. Regular.....	4,736.00	4,567.42
13. Church institutions.....	416.37	224.00
13A. Post survey.....	94.10	..

FINANCE AND PUBLICITY—		
14. Salaries—Executive.....	893.30	4,000.00
15. " " Clerical.....	465.80	3,178.21
16. Travel and maintenance.....	589.64	1,810.39
17-18. Printing and publicity.....	711.41	1,233.13

MISCELLANEOUS—		
19. Miscellaneous.....	825.91	686.25

SURVEY DEPARTMENT—		
20. Salaries—Regular.....	10,189.73	10,227.10
21. " " —Temporary.....	4,944.76	1,040.39
22. " " —Clerical.....	1,488.08	3,943.28
23. Telegraph and telephone.....	111.24	..
24. Stationery, forms, etc.....	343.79	18.97
25. Travel and maintenance.....	8,513.32	5,206.38
Liquidation of loan and int.....	..	3,110.57

TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES..... \$58,848.70 \$62,754.93

Check returned.....	6.70	..
Non-support.....	1,047.28	830.45
Revolving Fund.....	600.00	100.00

Balance on hand end of period..... 815.88 121.75

\$61,318.56 \$63,807.13

Unpaid bills and expense accounts.. .. \$2,180.41

PAUL T. BEISSER,
Chairman, Finance Committee

CHANGES FOR DIRECTORY

NEW YORK. Children's Service Bureau, Rochester. New address: 31 Gibbs Street.

NORTH CAROLINA. State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, Raleigh. Mrs. W. Thomas Bost, Commissioner, succeeding Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson.

INTER-CITY CONFERENCE ON
ILLEGITIMACY
BULLETIN

President: MISS MATTY L. BEATTIE, Providence, R. I.
Vice-President: MISS MAUD MORLOCK, Cleveland, Ohio.
Secretary: MISS MARGUERITE BOYLAN, Hartford, Conn.
Treasurer: LEON W. FROST, Detroit, Mich.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE
CARE OF INFANT CHILDREN OF THE IN-
MATES OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS,
OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON PRIS-
ONS AND PRISON LABOR

DR. ELLEN C. POTTER, Chairman

The Sub-Committee on the Care of Infant Children of the Inmates of Correctional Institutions, as the result of a survey conducted in 1928-29 and conferences held June 24, 1929, and January 2, 1930, has arrived at the following tentative conclusions as to the proper disposition to be made of both mother and child and the method by which the individuals are to be handled:

1. A careful case-work study, including a physical and psychiatric study, of each pregnant woman or girl or of a mother with infant, who is brought into conflict with the law, should be made at the earliest possible moment to determine whether or not the woman or girl should be permitted to keep her baby and to determine the best disposition to be made of her case and whether she should be committed to a correctional or mental institution or to another agency.

2. Suspended sentence, probation, parole should be resorted to wherever possible and only in serious cases, where she is a menace to the community and when there is no other agency to which she can be committed, should a pregnant woman or girl be committed to a correctional institution. This Committee deplores the commitment of pregnant girls under 16 years to correctional institutions and urges the development and use of public and private case-work agencies. This Committee also deplores the practice of holding pregnant women as material witnesses in jails and penitentiaries.

3. Whenever it can possibly be arranged the birth of the child should take place outside the institution and every care should be taken to safeguard the child from any stigma.

4. In the event that pregnant women or girls are accepted in correctional institutions:

(a) The institution is responsible for providing facilities as adequate as the general hospital would provide outside the institution.

(b) The institution is responsible for giving the mother training before the birth of the child to prepare her to care for it.

(c) Standards for prenatal, obstetrical and post-natal care and infant care should be made available to all institutions receiving pregnant women.

(d) Every precaution should be taken and the institutional physician held responsible for the control of infectious disease both in the mother and child.

(e) The mother should take part in the institutional life outside the maternity unit whenever possible.

5. The child must be the first consideration and should be removed from the institution by the end of the first year unless the term of commitment of the mother is so short that she can accompany the child shortly after this period. If the child is to be permanently separated from the mother, this change should be made before the end of the first year in order that the child may develop a proper love-relationship with the foster mother.

Note: This recommendation is based on the statement of Dr. David M. Levy, Chief of Staff, Institute for Child Guidance, New York, that there is a consensus of opinion among psychiatrists dealing with children, that a proper love relationship with a foster mother is best established in the first year of life, and that difficulties attributed to the inability to make such a relationship, occur commonly in children adopted at the age of 2 or 3; furthermore, that there is little danger to the child if it is separated from the mother at the ninth month.

6. An institution which is caring for mothers and babies should include on its parole staff at least one person trained in the placement of mothers and babies whose primary duty should be to investigate every case and who should supervise every case from the time of commitment until final adjustment is made. This person should have connections with agencies in the state engaged in placing mothers and babies.

Note: If the parole system is central in control, the this recommendation applies to it.

In view of the fact that, since the inception of this study, the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection has been organized and is in a strategic position to follow up and amplify the work already done, the Committee decided to ask the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection to give further study to this problem and it was voted to place at the disposal of the Conference the accumulated material and conclusions.

The Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, in compliance with the request of the Conference, is preparing standards for prenatal, obstetrical and post-natal care and infant care which will be distributed as soon as possible to every state correctional institution for women and girls.

Boston Beckons—June 8-14

The House of the Good Shepherd at Reading is now known as Marymount on Schuylkill. This is another indication of the trend in changing names of children institutions. (*Catholic Charities Review*.)

and the
the con-
or and
stitu-
never

on and
the end
of the
the child
perma-
should
er tha
up with

state
stitu-
a con-
g with
foste
fe, an
mak
hildren
t then
om the

ers and
ast on
babies
e every
om the
made
encies in
ies.
ol, the

of the
Health
strategi
y done
se Con
further
e at the
materia

Labor
ence, i
nd post
puted a
stitution

g is now
another
hildren

INTER-CITY CONFERENCE ON
ILLEGITIMACY
BULLETIN

President: MISS MATTY L. BEATTIE, Providence, R. I.
Vice-President: MISS MAUD MORLOCK, Cleveland, Ohio.
Secretary: MISS MARGUERITE BOYLAN, Hartford, Conn.
Treasurer: LEON W. FROST, Detroit, Mich.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE
CARE OF INFANT CHILDREN OF THE IN-
MATES OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS,
OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON PRIS-
ONS AND PRISON LABOR

DR. ELLEN C. POTTER, Chairman

The Sub-Committee on the Care of Infant Children of the Inmates of Correctional Institutions, as the result of a survey conducted in 1928-29 and conferences held June 24, 1929, and January 2, 1930, has arrived at the following tentative conclusions as to the proper disposition to be made of both mother and child and the method by which the individuals are to be handled:

1. A careful case-work study, including a physical and psychiatric study, of each pregnant woman or girl or of a mother with infant, who is brought into conflict with the law, should be made at the earliest possible moment to determine whether or not the woman or girl should be permitted to keep her baby and to determine the best disposition to be made of her case and whether she should be committed to a correctional or mental institution or to another agency.

2. Suspended sentence, probation, parole should be resorted to wherever possible and only in serious cases, where she is a menace to the community and when there is no other agency to which she can be committed, should a pregnant woman or girl be committed to a correctional institution. This Committee deplores the commitment of pregnant girls under 16 years to correctional institutions and urges the development and use of public and private case-work agencies. This Committee also deplores the practice of holding pregnant women as material witnesses in jails and penitentiaries.

3. Whenever it can possibly be arranged the birth of the child should take place outside the institution and every care should be taken to safeguard the child from any stigma.

4. In the event that pregnant women or girls are accepted in correctional institutions:

(a) The institution is responsible for providing facilities as adequate as the general hospital would provide outside the institution.

(b) The institution is responsible for giving the mother training before the birth of the child to prepare her to care for it.

(c) Standards for prenatal, obstetrical and postnatal care and infant care should be made available to all institutions receiving pregnant women.

(d) Every precaution should be taken and the institutional physician held responsible for the control of infectious disease both in the mother and child.

(e) The mother should take part in the institutional life outside the maternity unit whenever possible.

5. The child must be the first consideration and should be removed from the institution by the end of the first year unless the term of commitment of the mother is so short that she can accompany the child shortly after this period. If the child is to be permanently separated from the mother, this change should be made before the end of the first year in order that the child may develop a proper love-relationship with the foster mother.

Note: This recommendation is based on the statement of Dr. David M. Levy, Chief of Staff, Institute for Child Guidance, New York, that there is a consensus of opinion among psychiatrists dealing with children, that a proper love relationship with a foster mother is best established in the first year of life, and that difficulties attributed to the inability to make such a relationship, occur commonly in children adopted at the age of 2 or 3; furthermore, that there is little danger to the child if it is separated from the mother at the ninth month.

6. An institution which is caring for mothers and babies should include on its parole staff at least one person trained in the placement of mothers and babies whose primary duty should be to investigate every case and who should supervise every case from the time of commitment until final adjustment is made. This person should have connections with agencies in the state engaged in placing mothers and babies.

Note: If the parole system is central in control, then this recommendation applies to it.

In view of the fact that, since the inception of this study, the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection has been organized and is in a strategic position to follow up and amplify the work already done, the Committee decided to ask the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection to give further study to this problem and it was voted to place at the disposal of the Conference the accumulated material and conclusions.

The Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, in compliance with the request of the Conference, is preparing standards for prenatal, obstetrical and postnatal care and infant care which will be distributed as soon as possible to every state correctional institution for women and girls.

Boston Beckons—June 8-14

The House of the Good Shepherd at Reading is now known as Marymount on Schuylkill. This is another indication of the trend in changing names of children's institutions. (*Catholic Charities Review.*)